



City and County of the City of Chester

# ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE  
CITY AND COUNTY OF  
THE CITY OF CHESTER

On the Health of the City

and the

Work of the Health Department  
in 1956

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

---

Together with the Report of the  
W. B. CALDER, F.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

# INDEX

## A

Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	29, 30
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

## B

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Blind Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

## C

Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Care of Mothers and Young Children:—							
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infant Welfare, Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	16, 17
Premature Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dental Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dried Milk Foods, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Unmarried Mothers and their Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Chief Public Health Inspector, Report of	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Cysticercus Bovis	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

## D

Death, Causes of and ages at	...	...	...	...	...	9, 10
Dental Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	19
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	25, 27
Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	...	33

E

Epileptics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## F

Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	52, 54—56	
Food Establishments, Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	44, 51	
Food Inspection, Unsound Food			...	...	...	...	60	
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	14, 52	

G

General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
General Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

## H

Health Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Health Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Health Services provided under National Health Service Acts							16
Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	...	...	23, 24
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

## I

Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	52, 53
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children	...	...					19

## INDEX—Continued

L

Laboratory Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

## M

Medical Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Mental Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Lunacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	35, 37
Occupational Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Midwifery Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	50, 57, 58

## N

National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	39
Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13
Notification of Births	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nuisances, Abatement of	...	...	...	...	...	43, 44
Nursery and Child Minders (Regulations) Act, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	20
Nursing Equipment, Provision of	...	...	...	...	...	23
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	20
Nurses' Act	...	...	...	...	...	20

## O

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	22, 32
Outwork	...	...	...	...	...	62

P

Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	58
Poliomyelitis Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	28
Prevention of Break-up of Families	...	...	...	...	...	41
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	...	31

## R

Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	47—49

S

Sanitary Inspection of Area	...	...	...	...	...	43
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	58
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	45
Spastics	...	...	...	...	...	33

T

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14, 15, 31
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

## V

Vaccination and Immunisation ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Venereal Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Vital Statistics ...	...	...	...	...	...	7, 11
Voluntary Organisations ...	...	...	...	...	...	42

## W

Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

---

### *Chairman:*

Alderman E. E. Ashton

### *Deputy Chairman:*

Alderman Arthur Charmley

### *Members:*

Alderman Charles Sconce	Councillor Mary Heaney
Alderman David R. Owen	Councillor Florence M. Grogan
Alderman T. Price	Councillor H. A. A. Howell
Councillor The Rev. E. J. Lawson	Councillor F. V. Hedley
Councillor L. Edwards	Councillor J. F. Leatherbarrow
Councillor P. G. Coleman	Councillor Helen T. Pollard

### *Co-opted Members:*

Dr. W. Gilchrist      Col. C. W. Marsden, M.C.  
B. A. Williams, C.B.E.

---

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	D. F. Morgan, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health .....	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health .....	A. McGregor, M.B., CH.B., B.A.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Food Inspector, Factory Acts Supervision, etc. ....	†*W. B. Calder F.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector .....	†*G. E. Jarvis, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
District Additional Public Health Inspectors .....	†*R. B. Powell, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. *L. Graham, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. †*E. T. Swift, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. †*F. Rummens, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. †*S. Clarke, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
Assistant Inspectors .....	H. J. Hewitt, M.P.H.I.A.
Pupil Inspectors .....	T. A. Chetwood W. Cobden Appointed 5/3/56

Superintendent Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss B. M. Long, S.R.N., S.C.M., P.H.A. CERT. ( <i>Royal Coll. of Nursing</i> )
Superintendent Home Nursing Service	Miss M. H. Greenwood, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Health Visitors .....	Mrs. M. T. Slater, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. McGovern, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. W. Wright, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 31/8/56 Miss M. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. J. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss B. M. Blood, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 20/3/56 Miss A. Vaughan Pugh, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss B. M. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed 2/1/56 Miss P. Gant, S.R.N., T.B.CERT. Appointed 6/2/56 Mrs. D. Guyton, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed 1/7/56 Mrs. H. Harrison, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed 1/11/56
Clinic Nurse .....	Mrs. I. Roberts, S.R.N. Appointed 1/6/56
Municipal Midwives .....	Miss Ashton Miss Phillips Mrs. Samuels Mrs Gaulton Miss F. M. Stanley Appointed 1/11/56
Chief Clerk .....	R. W. Hudson
Domestic Help Organiser ...	Miss M. H. Ashley
Occupation Centre Supervsr.	Miss M. E. Chappelle

---

†Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Food Inspection

\*Certificate, Liverpool University, Meat and Food Inspection

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE,  
CHESTER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Perhaps the most important developments during 1956 have been the beginning of Slum Clearance, the rapid expansion of the Occupation Centre, the start of Poliomyelitis Vaccination and your decision to build both an Occupation Centre and a Clinic.

Chester is remarkable in that there are no purpose-built clinics in the City. Indeed, the question of accommodation generally is one which confronts us as a major problem.

I am pleased to note the economy, as well as the efficiency with which the Health Services function in the City. The statistics in the annual budget show the cost relative to the services and demonstrate that the Ambulance and Domestic Help Services are run below the average cost.

We continued to train pupil Public Health Inspectors in order to fill the staff vacancies: an additional attraction to candidates has been the ability to offer housing accommodation as most other authorities do. The severe shortage of midwives on a national scale was, of course, reflected in our own Service, The antenatal services of the City were reviewed.

I wish to express gratitude, which you have already voiced to those members of the staff who have carried on so meritoriously and without special reward in spite of staff deficiencies and difficulties in accommodation. It is surely that old spirit of loyal service and self sacrifice which enables us to maintain our high standard of efficiency at such a comparatively low expenditure.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. F. MORGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.



## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	4659
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	58800
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	16896
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£881989
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£3656

## VITAL STATISTICS

## Live Births

	Male	Female	Total	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
Legitimate	496	459	955	
Illegitimate	24	27	51	
Totals	520	486	1006	17.1

## Still Births

	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births
15	26.1

## Deaths

	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
All Causes	11.9

## Deaths of Infants under one year old

	Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All Infants	35.7
	Death Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births
Legitimate Infants	34.7
	Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births
Illegitimate Infants	19.6

## Deaths from Certain Causes

	Death Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
All Maternal Causes	0.95
	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.16
	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
Other forms of „	0.06
	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
Cancer	1.9

## BIRTH RATE

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17.1.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.6
<b>Chester</b> (area comparability factor (0.94) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.07

Still Births allocated to the City numbered 27, giving a rate of 26.1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This figure compared with 31.5 in 1955.

## INFANT MORTALITY

There were 36 deaths in infants under one year compared with 15 in 1955. The mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 35.7 compared with 16.1 in 1955.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.8
<b>Chester</b> (area comparability factor (1.10) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2

The actual causes of death in these 36 cases were as follows:—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries & Infantile Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

## GENERAL DEATH RATE

There were 702 deaths in Chester residents giving a death rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
<b>Chester</b> (area comparability factor (1.10) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.09

There were no deaths from Poliomyelitis.



458 deaths or 65% of the total deaths occurred in the age group 65 years and over.

Heart disease accounted for 214 deaths and other circulatory conditions for 36 deaths.

Bronchitis was the cause of death in 34 cases, pneumonia in 30 and other respiratory conditions in 6 cases.

There were 10 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 deaths from other causes of tuberculosis.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Measles or Whooping Cough.

Cancer accounted for 115 deaths, of which 64 were in the age group 65 years and over, and 24 were of the lung or bronchus.

#### Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total No. of Deaths ...	564	646	538	521	614	680	702
Number of Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ...	15	16	21	20	29	25	24
Percentage ..	2.66	2.48	3.72	3.84	4.72	3.68	3.41



# VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1956 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1941	47500	748	15.7	608	12.8	62	82.1
1942	46570	759	16.3	566	12.1	52	68.5
1943	45410	770	16.9	576	12.6	41	53.2
1944	43880	825	18.8	579	13.2	56	67.8
1945	44430	807	18.1	604	13.5	64	79.3
1946	46460	917	19.7	598	12.8	54	58.8
1947	47190	1046	22.1	661	14.0	84	81.2
1948	47190	863	18.2	575	12.2	32	37.1
1949	47470	886	18.6	578	12.1	29	32.7
1950	48680	795	16.4	564	11.5	16	20.1
1951	47600	780	16.4	646	13.5	33	42.3
1952	47900	854	17.8	538	11.2	19	22.2
1953	48200	831	17.2	521	10.8	27	32.4
1954	58100	954	16.4	614	10.5	25	26.2
1955	58500	934	15.9	680	11.7	15	16.1
1956	58800	1006	17.1	702	11.9	36	35.7

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

35 cases of measles and 101 of whooping cough were notified. The figures for 1955 were 772 and 113 respectively. Scarlet Fever cases numbered 50 compared with 14 in 1955.

Diphtheria—again **no** cases were notified. The last case in Chester occurred in 1951 in hospital.

Food poisoning notifications totalled 32, details of which are shown under the relevant heading.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

[illegible]

## FOOD POISONING

Of the 32 cases notified, the corrected total for the year, excluding cases found to be due to Dysentery proved to be 16. 12 of these were single cases and it was not possible to trace the causative agent. Investigation of one of the remaining cases revealed a second (not notified) case, but examination of specimens and samples did not show any causative organism.

The remaining three cases formed part of a total of five who had sandwiches made in another area. The Medical Officer of Health was notified and specimens from these patients failed to show pathogenic organisms.

I would emphasise the necessity for immediate notification of Food Poisoning or suspected cases by telephone if possible. Only thus is it possible to prevent dangerously infected food being eaten by others. When in doubt it is better that a case be notified than to miss a person who may become a carrier and a danger at large.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

The total of new cases notified was 48, as detailed in the following table:

## TUBERCULOSIS

				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
AGE PERIODS				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2—	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5—	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10—	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—	...	...	...	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
20—	...	...	...	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—	...	...	...	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
35—	...	...	...	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
45—	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
55—	...	...	...	8	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
65—	...	...	...	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
75—	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	...	...	...	25	17	3	3	8	2	2	2

An account of Preventive and After-Care work is given under Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, later in the report.



## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172

There has been no occasion to enforce removal to Hospital of a patient suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

Clinics are held at Chester Royal Infirmary as follows:—

Males—

Wednesdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females—

Thursdays, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

The following is the number of Chester patients attending during each year for the last five years:—

			1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Syphilis	...	...	6	5	5	9	6
Gonorrhoea	...	...	13	12	3	7	11
Conditions other than							
V.D.	...	...	27	43	28	42	59
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			46	60	36	58	76
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Warning must be given of the dangers of incomplete treatment. It is so easy to obtain drugs and antibiotics outside the clinics and to have incomplete treatment which relieves the initial symptoms of Venereal Disease (but does not cure it), that there is a real danger of the disease lighting up again in future years in much more serious and tragic forms.

Efforts were made to trace contacts and where case histories have been given, it has been possible—even with scanty information—to secure the co-operation of the patient or contact. I would congratulate the staff on their successes even when it seemed impossible on the information given, to trace people suffering from V.D.

## LABORATORY SERVICES

The Pathological Departments of the Chester City Hospital, the Royal Infirmary and the Medical Research Council Laboratory at Birkenhead have continued to examine all types of specimens sent either by general practitioners or the Health Department.

There is excellent co-operation between the Laboratories and the Health Department.

## SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

### 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

#### (i) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The Antenatal Clinic which was formerly held at the Princess Street Clinic weekly, was closed down on 1st April 1954. Almost all of the patients were those whose confinements were booked in the City Hospital, which Hospital has its own Antenatal Clinics. It was suggested that an Antenatal Clinic attended by the Municipal Midwives might be run with advantage to Midwives and patients. Many Doctors are able to devote some time to the teaching of the hygiene of Pregnancy, Relaxation Exercises, preparing for the confinement and instruction in Analgesia, which would be taught at such a Clinic.

The possibility of a Consultant Antenatal Clinic, attended by Doctors of Consultant status was considered. Here it was felt that the facilities offered by the City Hospital were adequate to deal with the position.

#### (ii) Infant Welfare

The following Infant Welfare Clinics are held weekly, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.:—

Monday: St. Martin's House (Central Clinic)

Tuesday: Saltney (Institute, Hope Street) and Hoole (55, Hoole Road)

Wednesday: Blacon (Institute) and Boughton (Civil Defence H.Q.)

Thursday: St. Martin's House

Attendances at Blacon Clinic have been increasing with the growth of this suburb. Efforts were made to find alternative accommodation for the Infant Welfare Clinic there, and the question of building a new clinic was considered. All the clinic premises in Chester have been adapted—sometimes with scant success—for infant welfare purposes. It is not difficult to picture the resulting cold, draughty, noisy premises with steep stairs and dark, cramped rooms.

It is with some reasonable anticipation, therefore, that we look forward to the time when a municipal clinic—new and purpose-built—will be available at Blacon.

#### ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year:—

	1955	1956
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	2245	2105
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	444	340
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year, visits ... ..	574	688
(b) Children, one to five years, visits ... ..	107	137

## SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year:—

	1955	1956
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	794	739
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	108	406

Consultations with Medical Officer:—

(a) Children under one year, visits ... ..	185	251
(b) Children, one to five years, visits ... ..	57	96

## BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year:—

	1955	1956
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1252	1396
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	309	266

Consultations with Medical Officer:—

(a) Children under one year, visits ... ..	266	262
(b) Children, one to five years, visits ... ..	70	72

## HOOLE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year:—

	1955	1956
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1494	1631
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	252	571

Consultations with Medical Officer:—

(a) Children under one year, visits ... ..	462	537
(b) Children, one to five years, visits ... ..	126	56

## BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year:—

	1955	1956
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	10	1106
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	2	239

Consultations with Medical Officer:—

(a) Children under one year, visits ... ..	10	225
(b) Children, one to five years, visits ... ..	2	39

### (iii) Premature Infants

The Premature Baby Unit at the City Hospital was able to cope with most babies below 5½lbs. so that few were nursed at home. Such nursing equipment as was necessary in the home was available on loan from the District Nurses' Home.

By arrangement with the Physician-in-Charge, the Health Visitors attended at the Premature Baby Unit of the Hospital. Staff shortages prevented as full attendance as would have been liked. On discharge home, Premature Babies were visited by the Health Visitors.

Excellent co-operation was maintained between the Department and the Premature Baby Unit of the City Hospital.

### (iv) Supply of Dried Milks, etc. (Welfare Foods)

National Dried Milk and all Welfare Foods and nutrients under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme are available at all the Infant Welfare Clinics. Clerical work is undertaken by the Council's Staff. Many other kinds of Dried Milk Foods and Nutrients are also available at the Clinics, and the Council's Scheme provides for the free issue of these to necessitous cases.

On 9th August, 1954, the Sale of Welfare Foods, which had formerly been a function of the Ministry of Food and which had recently been taken over by the Local Health Authority, was transferred to premises at the Bishop Graham's School, Princess Street.

Two full time Clerks were employed for the Sale of National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets, and they, together with the Staff of the Department, carried out the necessary clerical and recording work. The Centre at Princess Street is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Two Distribution Centres were open in Blacon.

It should be noted that, because of shortage of staff and restricted accommodation, it is not possible to permit the sale of Welfare Food to the general public at Infant Welfare Clinics. We manage, however, to make these foods available for parents who attend the Clinic regularly.

### (v) Dental Care

Under the new priority scheme, the priority classes may attend at the Dental Clinic, Princess Street, on any Wednesday afternoon. A full service is provided and all treatment is free.

Both Dental Officers are employed for this service and it was estimated that there would be no detriment to the School Dental Services.



## (a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treat- ment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	75	70	66	43
Children under five ... ..	201	170	170	170

## (b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	Radiographs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	13	110	—	—	226	26	10	9	6
Children under five	—	75	74	—	279	123	—	—	—

## (vi) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children

The Maternity Department of the City Hospital provides the necessary accommodation for a wide area.

The Paediatric Department at the City Hospital has accommodation for marasmic and ailing babies and premature infants.

Healthy children up to the age of three are admitted to Kingston House and children over the age of three to Eaton Park View, Wrexham Road, both being administered by the Child Care Committee of the City Council. Periodic examinations and examinations on admission and discharge are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Health Department.

## CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES

Where application for accommodation in Voluntary Mother and Baby Homes was made, the Chester and District Moral Welfare Association enquired into the case and found accommodation in a Home. The Council contributed towards the cost, the normal period being from six weeks before to six weeks after the expected confinement, with the possibility of extension where necessary in the interests of mother and baby.

The cases were followed up at home by the Health Visitors.

Under the Scheme, four unmarried mothers were assisted during the year, compared with one in 1955. These were brought to the notice of the Health Committee by the Chester and District Moral Welfare Association and I would like to pay tribute to the Outdoor Worker for the work she has

done in investigating and arranging for the accommodation of these cases, as well as for other Chester cases not assisted by the Corporation.

It is not an easy matter to find vacancies in the right kind of Mother and Baby Home, and still less to interview putative fathers to try to get them to accept their responsibilities. Yet in all the cases assisted by the Corporation investigations of this nature were carried out and, where necessary, the expectant mother was advised to apply for an Affiliation Order.

### NURSES' ACT

Two agencies were licensed under the above Act for the provision of Private Nurses.

### NURSING HOMES

With the cancellation of the Registration of one Nursing Home by the Manager, only one Nursing Home remains on the Register.

### NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

Three premises are registered under this Act. Visits are made by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors as occasion demands.

## 2. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Chester City Council employs six Full-time Municipal Midwives for Domiciliary work, under the supervision of a Lay Supervisor (who is Superintendent Health Visitor).

Antenatal care of women to be confined at the City Hospital is carried out at the Hospital's Clinic.

The Health Committee considered the report of the central standing maternity and child welfare advisory committee, which had been circulated to all Authorities and delegates attended a meeting of the professional representatives of the bodies concerned with Antenatal care in the City. The question of a municipal Antenatal Clinic was referred to a future meeting of the Local Medical Committee. It will be recalled that the Antenatal clinic run by the Local Health Authority at Princess Street Clinic was closed down for lack of support in April, 1954.

All Corporation Midwives are trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, and also in the use of the newer Trilene Apparatus.

Each Midwife is provided with a gas and air apparatus and a trilene apparatus. The cost of servicing each trilene apparatus every six months



was considered to be too high and representations were made to the makers and Central Midwives Board thereon.

Close co-operation was maintained between the Municipal Midwives and the doctors undertaking Domiciliary Midwifery, and the Medical Aid Scheme provided for adequate medical attendance at the confinement, the Doctors' fees being paid either under their arrangements with the Executive Council, or by the Corporation (if another Doctor had to be called).

60 cases were so attended.

The City Hospital referred to the Health Department those cases who wished to book confinements at the Hospital, but did not fall into one of the necessitous groups, and, where home circumstances permitted, arrangements were made for confinement at home. Conversely, where home circumstances rendered home confinement undesirable, the case was referred to the City Hospital.

The nation-wide shortage of Midwives was felt and difficulties were experienced in keeping the staff up to establishment. Extension of the period of service after retiring age and the offer of housing accommodation in necessitous cases have helped to keep the Midwifery Service going.

Each Midwife is equipped with, and trained in, the use of Blood Pressure Apparatus for the early detection of the Toxaemias of Pregnancy.

281 confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives as Midwives and 29 as Maternity Nurses.

#### Statistics

No. of cases attended as Midwives	...	...	...	...	281
No. of cases attended as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	...	29
No. of antenatal visits	...	...	...	...	2289
No. of daily nursing visits	...	...	...	...	5448
No. of cases receiving analgesia:—					
(a) Trilene	...	...	...	...	124
(b) Gas and Air	...	...	...	...	46
Doctors called in by Midwives	...	...	...	...	60

#### Notification of Births

Total number of births notified	...	...	...	...	1958
Cases attended and delivered by the doctors	...	...	...	...	29
Cases attended in Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	213
Cases attended and delivered by midwives	...	...	...	...	281
Cases attended in Hospitals	...	...	...	...	1435
No. of Still Births	...	...	...	...	42

Of the 281 births attended by Midwives, in 60 cases Medical Aid was required. The necessity arose from the following causes:—

Lacerated perinaeum	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Illness of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Complication before labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	(31)
Complication during labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Complication during 'lying-in' period	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormality of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...							60

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during the year.

### 3. HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

Eight full-time Health Visitor-School Nurses are employed, and a Superintendent who is also Supervisor of Midwives.

The duties of the staff are divided into half School work and half Health Visitors' work. Under the latter, there were various Clinics to attend—Immunisations, B.C.G., Infant Welfare, Sunlight, Dental Anaesthetics and visits to Hospitals—while the visits to homes were made for many special functions in addition to the usual visits under Maternal and Infant Welfare and Care of the Sick; special visits included:—

- (a) Aged Sick
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Mental Defectives
- (d) Lunacy Act
- (e) Problem Families
- (f) V.D. Contacts
- (g) Cancer Research
- (h) National Survey of Nutrition
- etc.

In the cases of children discharged after In-Patient Treatment, the Hospitals sent to the Health Department copies of the reports to the General Medical Practitioners and following-up visits were made by the Health Visitor-School Nurses.

The following visits were paid by the Health Visitors (excluding School Nurses' work):—

Primary Birth Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	987
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4743
Visits to children (one to five years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7570
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2428
Visits to Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	519

The Health Visitors attended a course in Health Education arranged by the staff of Flintshire County Council.

#### 4. HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The District Nurses' Home is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and provides residence for the Superintendent and six District Nurses. Owing to recruitment difficulties, it has been necessary to appoint some Nurses not resident at the Home, but who take their turn of night duty.

No regular Night Shift is worked, but a rota of Evening and Emergency Duty is done by all Nursing Staff. The total staff employed at the end of the year was the Superintendent, six full-time District Nurses and two part-time Nurses.

No special provision of staff was made for the **Home Nursing of Sick Children**, and none of the staff specialised in this branch of the work. It is the practice, however, to give priority to sick children in order to relieve the burden on the parents and to educate them in this work.

One District Nurse attended a **Refresher Course** during the year, bringing this Service into alignment with other Medical and Nursing Services of the Authority.

#### Transport Arrangements

The Committee had under consideration the provision of transport for the District Nurses. Bicycles are provided by the Corporation and these have been renewed. Where the nurses use their own motor-cycles or scooters a travelling allowance is given.

Nursing equipment is available and during the year 208 articles were on loan or hire.

The following table gives an analysis of the work done:—

# HOME NURSING SERVICE

DISTRICTS		Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuber- culosis	Maternal	Injections, Others	Aged 65 & over on First Visit	Cases receiving more	
									Aged under 5	than 24 Visits
NEWTON	Cases	89	9	—	2	—	58	84	7	10
	Visits	1503	571	—	43	—	1021	2136	21	3137
BOUGHTON	Cases	85	22	1	5	1	76	92	6	29
	Visits	1288	568	1	56	17	1559	2255	25	3489
SALTNEY	Cases	80	17	1	1	—	76	73	10	38
	Visits	1795	431	2	3	—	1398	1740	39	3629
HANDBRIDGE	Cases	68	18	—	2	2	80	79	8	33
	Visits	1764	515	—	75	22	1720	2234	20	4096
BLACON	Cases	37	16	4	2	4	52	26	10	21
	Visits	501	546	20	89	14	832	931	145	2002
GARDEN LANE	Cases	72	20	—	—	—	46	60	6	30
	Visits	1406	385	—	—	—	1258	1566	29	3049
CENTRAL	Cases	62	24	—	3	—	58	78	5	40
	Visits	1631	1208	—	391	—	903	2509	28	4133
HOOLE	Cases	85	26	—	—	—	84	106	10	34
	Visits	2003	653	—	95	—	1824	2317	50	4575
TOTALS	Cases	578	152	6	17	7	530	598	62	235
	Visits	11891	4877	23	751	53	10515	15682	357	28110

The total numbers of Cases and Visits in 1955 were 1,267 and 29,394 respectively.

Number of cases on books, 1-1-56, carried over from 1955 192

Number of new cases ... 1098

Number of cases on books at 31-12-56 ... 189

Of the 1,290 cases attended, 598 were aged 65 or over and, of the total visits (28,110), 15,682 were paid to these.

The average number of nurses employed full time was ... 7½

The average number of hours worked by each daily was ... 7½

The average number of hours worked by each per week was 45½

## 5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

With the commencement, last year, of B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis, the following immunological facilities are provided by the Council:—

- (1) Vaccination against Smallpox
- (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria
- (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough
- (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis
- (5) Vaccination against Tetanus
- (6) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

### (1) Vaccination against Smallpox

Because of the excessive wastage in holding stocks of vaccine lymph at the Health Department, all cases requesting Vaccination are referred to their own General Medical Practitioners. International Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health. In emergency (i.e., on the threat of possible contact with cases of Smallpox), all the staff of the Department are offered vaccination.

Ages	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Under one year .....	157	—
One year .....	126	—
2—4 years .....	30	—
5—14 years .....	35	8
15 years and over .....	20	59
Totals .....	<u>368</u>	<u>67</u>

### (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Parents are given the option of having this done by their own General Medical Practitioner or of attending the Clinics. Children of pre-school age are immunised at the Infant Welfare Clinics (q.v.), and school children receive their injections and reinforcing doses at the end of the School Medical Inspections.

Records of these—and all—immunisations are kept in the Department and are transferred on change of address.

The Table on the following page shows the number of children immunised against Diphtheria.

### (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available on request from the patient's own Doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and is usually—though not necessarily—given in conjunction with Diphtheria Immunisation. Three injections are necessary.



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age in Years 31st Dec., of the corres- ponding year.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total inocu- lated 1942-1956
0	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	14	18	123	109	39	43	89	Age under 1 year
1	320	221	184	230	243	288	191	378	284	217	233	215	329	284	458	Age 1-4 years  2050
2	202	113	80	102	108	84	294	140	74	58	70	32	101	97	114	
3	184	63	37	37	40	39	78	35	24	21	39	19	50	29	58	
4	20	54	32	29	31	44	55	30	57	27	18	20	36	28	51	
5	308	88	174	118	73	84	96	61	163	48	50	76	88	30	104	Age 5-9 yrs  Completed: 1952-1956...1413 1951 or earlier ...1472  2885
6	374	59	61	87	54	54	60	41	58	15	33	78	53	17	221	
7	201	62	28	28	44	17	51	6	17	2	20	21	16	11	92	
8	134	42	10	15	58	11	20	...	6	2	20	2	6	3	22	
9	147	43	11	12	49	12	6	2	6	3	10	1	3	1	7	Age 10-14 yrs.  Completed: 1952-1956... 198 1951 or earlier ...2942  3140
10	111	36	9	12	46	6	9	6	5	1	5	...	2	3	12	
11	89	30	9	2	45	13	6	8	12	3	5	...	2	9	19	
12	82	21	6	3	36	5	4	6	2	...	...	3	1	6	19	
13	54	29	2	...	26	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age 15 years and over 4467
14	20	28	5	2	75	2	3	4	12	5	...	...	...	...	3	
15 and over	...	18	...	...	...	15	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
Total each Year	2246	907	648	677	928	691	879	737	734	420	626	576	726	566	1270	GRAND TOTAL 12631
Re- Inoculations	...	...	...	...	1987	955	609	1023	786	698	676	965	893	1044	1563	Total Re-Inoculations 11199



#### (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

In accordance with the approved scheme, vaccination with B.C.G. against Tuberculosis was offered to all pupils at school in the City between their 13th and 14th birthdays. 406 were tested and, where necessary, vaccinated intradermally with B.C.G. Very few abnormal reactions were reported.

As the scheme is continuous—year after year—the effect of this measure in reducing the incidence of ‘adult’ Pulmonary Tuberculosis will gradually become apparent in the years to come. It is noted, however, that statistically the results have been good in countries where B.C.G. Vaccination has been adopted for some little time. Many factors may be given as the cause of the diminishing incidence of T.B., but it would be unwise not to adopt B.C.G.—or any other satisfactory procedure—in this country, which might lessen the distressing incidence of Tuberculosis.

Reciprocal arrangements were made for the vaccination of Cheshire County Pupils at Chester Schools, and City Pupils at Schools in the County.

No. of Pupils tested	...	...	...	...	...	406
No. of these Mantoux Positive	...	...	...	...	...	89
No. of these Mantoux Negative	...	...	...	...	...	317
No. given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	316

The Medical Officers of the Authority who carried out the Mantoux testing, and subsequent vaccination, attended a course of special instruction therein.

#### (5) Anti-Tetanus Immunisation

The combination of a vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw) has proved beneficial and, in spite of the relatively few cases of Tetanus the use of this ‘triple Antigen’ has a vogue.

Certainly in no disease more than in Tetanus is prevention better and more worth while than cure—especially as the cure of established Tetanus is extremely chancy.

The Triple Antigen is available to Doctors in the City on request or may be given at the Infant Welfare Clinics. The purpose of the combination is to avoid injections over and above those already necessary for protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

## (6) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Under the Ministry Scheme for immunisation of children against Infantile Paralysis, children born between 1st January, 1947, and 31st December, 1954, were registered and when limited supplies of the vaccine became available certain groups were selected (centrally) and offered immunisation. Between July and November, no injections were given because of the (presumed) risk of inducing Paralysis.

Because of the severe limitation of supplies only the local authority's medical officers gave the injections in 1956. It is sincerely hoped that supplies will rapidly become available so that all Doctors may immunise any children and people of all ages.

At the end of 1956, the position was:—

No. of children registered for polio vaccination	...	...	1867
No. who had received two injections (completed)	...	...	176
No. who had received one injection (incomplete)	...	...	16
No. awaiting injection	...	...	1675

To put this disease and its prevention in its proper perspective, notwithstanding the tragic and awful severity of certain cases, the number of cases of Infantile Paralysis notified in Chester in past years has been:—

Year	No. of Paralytic Cases	No. of Non-Paralytic Cases	Total	Deaths
1950 .....	5	1	6	0
1951 .....	1	2	3	0
1952 .....	2	0	2	0
1953 .....	9	1	10	0
1954 .....	2	1	3	1
1955 .....	5	1	6	1
1956 .....	5	1	6	0

## 6. AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The City Ambulance Service also operates a service by agreement for contiguous parts of the Counties of Cheshire and Flintshire.

The Staff consists of an Officer-in-Charge, 15 Driver/Attendants and one Clerk/Telephonist.

I am pleased to report that better co-operation was maintained with the Hospitals, so that long ambulance journeys which should have been undertaken by public transport, have not been so frequent. Ministry of Health Circulars have emphasised that transport should not be expected because a patient has luggage, nor should relatives be called to travel with the patient to the exclusion of other patients.

I would like to pay tribute to the conscientiousness of the general medical practitioners regarding their ambulance requests. It is only very rarely that ambulance journeys requested by them have been unnecessary.

It will be noted that the total mileage run by the Ambulances is increasing year by year.

Year	Total Miles	Total Number of Patients Carried
1951 .....	64,685 .....	7,662
1952 .....	64,221 .....	7,903
1953 .....	66,065 .....	10,600
1954 .....	73,250 .....	15,753
1955 .....	82,396 .....	17,408
1956 .....	83,227 .....	19,766

The periodic maintenance of the vehicles by the Transport Department has resulted in a better standard of upkeep and reliability than was possible hitherto, and credit is also due to the Ambulance Staff for their part in the care and maintenance of the vehicles.

**Vehicles.** After much consideration it was decided to dispense with two ambulances of pre-war type (but post-war construction). They were replaced by two modern vehicles. This brought the fleet of ambulances up to date and it only remains now for them to be kept up to date by replacement when they are no longer economical to run.

The supply of petrol to the Ambulance Vehicles demanded our attention when it was found that the charge for handling the supply was higher than many other Local Authorities. Bound up with this question was that of providing a more suitable Ambulance Depot which could cope with the increased number of vehicles, and the increasing work of the Department. I do not consider that the expense involved in fitting the Ambulances out with Radio Telephones would be justified yet. Account must be taken of the size of the area served and the increasing provision by the County Councils for that part of their area covered by the City Service.

The table on the following page gives particulars of the work carried out during the financial year ended 31st March, 1957.

# AMBULANCE SERVICE—Year ended 31st March, 1957

Authority	JOURNEYS			PATIENTS CARRIED										MILEAGE					
	(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		Total (3 & 4)	A.	S.	O.	Total			
	A.	S.	O.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	O.								
	A.	S.	O.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	O.	Total				
City .....	2245	1973	797	4218	2201	5	2206	5168	9618	14786	598	53	651	7217	16992	32072	33429	8043	65501
Cheshire ...	262	168	—	430	485	—	485	277	1795	2072	205	5	210	1480	2557	8373	7352	3473	15725
Flintshire ..	136	—	—	211	86	—	86	44	72	116	33	3	36	—	202	1210	571	—	1781
Other .....	3	4	—	7	5	—	5	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	15	92	128	—	220
Totals .....	2646	2220	797	4866	2777	5	2782	5489	11495	16984	836	61	897	8697	19766	41747	41480	11516	83227

NOTE: A.—Ambulance; S.—Sitting Case Vehicle; O.—Occupation Centre.

Column 1 includes Column 2; Columns 3 and 4 includes Columns 5 and 6; Column 7 includes Column 8.



## 7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### (Section 28)

#### (i) Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board at the City Hospital is employed on one session per week for Preventive and After Care Work. B.C.G. Vaccinations were done at the Chest Clinic.

The B.C.G. Scheme for vaccination of School Children was started during 1955. Details are given under the appropriate section.

A system of weekly cross-notification between the Health Department and the Chest Clinic (City Hospital) ensures continuity of Preventive measures. There was close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department. One Health Visitor is appointed to attend at the Clinic and to visit Tuberculosis Patients in their homes. A great improvement in the liaison between the two centres is apparent. One Domestic Help for work in Tuberculosis Households was also appointed.

A list of Domestic Helps willing to work in Tuberculosis Households was made. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor attended a special refresher course in September, 1956.

I would like to thank the Doctors and Staff of the Clinic for their great help during the year. Preventive Tuberculosis work has been enhanced and has assumed a more concrete and purposeful form. It was easier also to assess the relative needs for rehousing of Tuberculosis Families and much greater activity in this field was possible.

Residential After Care at Wrenbury Hall (County Council) and Preston Hall Colonies was provided for selected cases, and the Council also contributed towards the cost of patients at other Tuberculosis Colonies.

Home Nursing Equipment was available on loan, and the Council has provided a Garden Shelter in one case.

No. of patients receiving B.C.G. Vaccination through Chest Clinic	102
No. of visits to patients by Health Visiting Staff ... ..	519
No. of patients assisted in T.B. Colonies ... ..	3
No. of Contacts (City) examined at Chest Clinic ... ..	615
No. of these found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	5

Contacts of patients notified as dying from Tuberculosis are investigated in the same way as those notified during life. Employment conditions are investigated in all notified cases and there is liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Medical Officer of Health from this aspect.

(ii) **Blind Persons**

The Chester and District Blind Welfare Society give the following data:

	On Register		New Cases 1956		Deaths 1956	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Blind ...	38	51	7	5	—	7
Partially Sighted	2	9	1	1	—	1

**A.—Follow up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons**

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) No. of cases registered during year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ...	—	3	—	2
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical)	7	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ... ..	—	—	—	2

**B.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... ..	Nil.
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
a. Vision lost	
b. Vision impaired	Nil.
c. Treatment continuing at end of year	

The number of Children on the register totals four. One is at home, two attend Special Schools for the Blind and one attends a Special School for the Partially-Sighted.



### (iii) Epileptics and Spastics

Epileptic and Spastic children of school age are dealt with under the Education Acts.

One adult epileptic is maintained at a Colony by the Welfare Committee. Four adult spastics are on the register, two of whom attend a handicrafts class and are transported by Ambulance.

The following local health authority services cater for cases of illness at home:—

- (a) Health Visitors
- (b) District Nurses
- (c) Domestic Helps

In addition, Nursing Equipment is available on loan or hire from the Superintendent, District Nurses' Home and also from some voluntary organisations in the City. A small rental is charged for articles hired, but in necessitous cases even this may be varied.

The number of articles loaned by the Authority under this scheme during 1956 was 208.

The Liaison between hospitals and patients ill at home has been enhanced by the Health Visitor service. The Health Visitors have reported on home circumstances where it appeared to be undesirable to have a patient nursed at home.

The Health Visitors paid 2,428 visits to cases of illness at home.

### 8. DOMESTIC HELPS (Section 29).

Twelve Full time Domestic Helps and one Organiser were employed. One special Help, for Tuberculosis families, was appointed temporarily and subsequently retained on the staff when a vacancy occurred. Because so many elderly sick people live alone, a great strain was put on the staff and, in many cases, an almost impossible situation was relieved by the kindness of neighbours. It will be remembered that sons and daughters have sometimes great difficulty in looking after aged sick parents when the house is small or the housewife goes—or has to go—out to work. An ageing population will of necessity make greater and greater demands on the Chronic Sick Hospital Accommodation as years go on. We have felt the pinch early in Chester, and the prospect is gloomy indeed.

No Night Sitter Service has yet been established. Provision is made in the future for the emergency employment of Night Sitter. It is noted that several other authorities have, after a trial, given up the establishment of a Night Sitter Service.

Fifty-Two per cent. of the number of hours worked were for the aged, chronic sick and infirm cases.

Type of Case	No of Cases	Hours Worked
(a) Acute Illness .....	35	9406
(b) Maternity .....	21	1474
(c) Tuberculosis .....	1	38
(d) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick .....	58	12084
(e) Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency	1	138
	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 23140

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Talks were given in the Infant Welfare Clinics to groups of mothers by Health Visitors. Pamphlets and Posters were exhibited in the Infant Welfare Clinics, Dental Clinic and the Health Department.

Illustrated lectures to Food Handlers were given by the Staff during the year.

Members of the Staff of Public Health Inspectors and of Health Visitors undertook to give some lectures in the training course for Nurses at the Royal Infirmary.

## 9. MENTAL HEALTH

### Administration

The Staff employed consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officers of Health (all three of whom are approved for the purposes of the Ascertainment and Certification of Mental Defectives), two part-time Duly Authorised Officers and such services of Health Visitors as were necessary. No Psychiatric Social Workers or Mental Health Workers are employed.

Patients on trial from Mental Hospitals and on leave or licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals were supervised by the Authorised Officers, Health Visitors or, in special cases, by the Medical Officer of Health. Reports were received from the Mental Hospitals of patients on discharge therefrom.

No duties were delegated to Voluntary Organisations.

### Prevention of Mental Illness

Owing to lack of patients' support it was unfortunately necessary to close down the After Care Club in June, 1956.

### Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

The following numbers of Patients were dealt with:—

1956	Certified		Voluntary		Sect. 20-21		No Action		After Care Visits	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	6	7	107	111	25	29	16	9	33	35
Totals ... ..	13		218		54		25		68	
Discharged ...	2	1	86	94	15	21				
Died ... ..	1	1	6	3	2	2				

### The Duly Authorised Officers' Report

During the year there has again been a steady increase in the number of Voluntary Patients. The bed situation is still very acute, patients often having to wait from 3 to 6 days for admission. This necessitates frequent visits to their homes, pending a vacancy. In the event of an emergency, it necessitates conveying patients to Birkenhead Mental Hospital.

Attempted Suicides number 12, a decrease of 19.

We thank the Medical Officer of Health for his assistance in all matters, also the Justices for the City and County for their co-operation regarding certification and Sect. 20 and 21.

### The Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38 :—

(i) Ascertainment of Mental Defectives is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and 2 Assistant Medical Officers of Health. In borderline cases, the policy, especially with children, has been to give them every opportunity for Education (in special classes if need be) before reaching a final decision on their non-educability. After notification to the Local Health Authority, re-examination is carried out as an additional check. Particularly difficult cases are referred to the Regional Hospital Board's Consultant Psychiatrist who has special experience in such cases.

Statutory and Voluntary Supervision is the work of the Health Visitors, though special cases may be visited by the Medical Officers. The normal period for visits is three-monthly, though it will be appreciated that stable cases may only require visits annually, and difficult cases may require more frequent supervision. Certain of these visits may also be done by the Authorised Officers.

### (ii) Guardianship

There were no Mental Defectives under Guardianship in the City of Chester.

### (iii) Occupation Centre

A rapid increase in the number of pupils attending the Occupation Centre made it necessary to appoint an Assistant Supervisor (male). Then it became possible to start a class of manual instruction for senior boys. The provision of free milk ( $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint per child per day) was taken over from the Ministry of Food by the Local Authority, and the charge for dinners was considered and remained the same, in spite of rising costs, at 9d. for younger children and 1/- for the pupils over 16 years.

Because of the increasing size of the Centre, which now caters for pupils from the adjoining County Areas, the present premises, which we entered in 1953, were found to be inadequate, and application was made to the Ministry for permission to build a new Centre. The members of the Committee had already visited the specially built Occupation Centre at Wigan, while the staff also visited the Centre at Widnes. Both visits proved most valuable, interesting and informative.

Summer Camp was not favoured by the parents of the pupils, so instead, daily outings were arranged for suitable pupils.

Transport to the Centre is provided by the Ambulance Service and is unique in Chester in that all pupils are taken directly from their own homes.

Owing to a breakdown in the Central Heating at the Centre it was closed for a few days in February. The gift of a piano from the Chester and District Handicapped Children's Society is acknowledged with gratitude.

### (iv) Other Services—Short Term Care

As a new departure, the Committee decided to give financial help in necessitous cases to parents of Defectives who had to be admitted to private accommodation for Short Term Care. Even with the opening up of Regional Hospital Board Accommodation—New and Old for Short Term Care, there was a gross insufficiency of Hospital beds for these defectives and in some cases private accommodation had to be found.



**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946  
MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938**

**Local Health Services**

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>1. Particulars of Cases reported during 1956</b>				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' ... ..	—	—	—	—
Number in which action taken on reports by:				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school ... ..	2	—	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools ... ..	—	—	—	1
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools ... ..	—	—	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts ... ..	—	—	—	—
(3) Other sources ... ..	2	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not, at 31st December, 1955, regarded as 'subject to be dealt with' on any ground ... ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b) ... ..	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1956, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b) ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Disposal of Cases reported during 1956</b>				
(a) Of the Cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e., at 1(a) ), number				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ... ..	4	—	—	1
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to 'Places of Safety' ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals ... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Of the Cases not ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e., at 1(b) ), number				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ... ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the Local Health Authority under Circular 5/52 during 1956 and admitted to:</b>				
(a) National Health Service hospitals ... ..	1	—	—	1
(b) Elsewhere ... ..	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>



**4. Total Cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/56**

(i) Under Statutory Supervision ... ..	11	11	23	26
(ii) Under Guardianship ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iii) In 'Places of Safety' ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals ... ..	1	1	26	16
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision ... ..	—	—	9	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>

**5. Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1956, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. (Included in 4(ii) )**

—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---

**6. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31/12/56 (according to need at that date)**

(a) Cases included in 4(i)—(iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:—

(1) In urgent need of hospital care:—

(i) 'Cot and Chair' Cases ... ..	—	1	—	—
(ii) Ambulant Low Grade Cases ... ..	1	—	4	1
(iii) Medium Grade Cases ... ..	3	1	2	2
(iv) High Grade Cases ... ..	—	—	1	—

Total Urgent Cases

4	2	7	3
---	---	---	---

(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:—

(i) 'Cot and Chair' Cases ... ..	1	1	—	—
(ii) Ambulant Low Grade Cases ... ..	1	1	1	1
(iii) Medium Grade Cases ... ..	—	1	1	—
(iv) High Grade Cases ... ..	1	—	—	—

Total Non-Urgent Cases

3	3	2	1
---	---	---	---

Total of Urgent and Non-Urgent Cases

7	5	9	4
---	---	---	---

(b) Of the Cases included in items 4(i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for:—

(i) Occupation Centre ... ..	9	6	7	13
(ii) Industrial Centre ... ..	—	—	6	—
(iii) Home Training ... ..	—	—	3	1

**TOTAL**

9	6	16	14
---	---	----	----

(c) Of the Cases included in 6(b), number receiving training on 31/12/56:—

(i) In Occupation Centre ... ..	8	6	4	12
(ii) In Industrial Centre from a Home Teacher (in groups) ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iii) from a Home Teacher at home (not in groups) ... ..	—	—	—	—

**TOTAL**

8	6	4	12
---	---	---	----

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

No cases were compulsorily removed during the year.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS****(1) Residential Nurseries**

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the Children in Kingston House (Children's Department) and of those in the Children's Home, Eaton Park View, on admission, discharge and special occasions.

Both the homes come under the care of the Child Care Committee.

**(2) Superannuation Examinations**

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment, (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes, (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme.

In the case of Staff associated with School Children, the examinations have included X-Ray of chest (usually done at the Mass Radiography Unit) and for teachers in the Education Department, full reports on Forms 4 R.T.C. and 28 R.Q. were made.

The number of examinations in the year was 484 and for comparison with previous years:—

1952: 204    1953: 338    1954: 412    1955: 431    1956: 484

## WATER

The City water supply is drawn from the River Dee and supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity has been maintained during the year, the water being graded 'Class I'.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month, and the following table gives the result of these analyses, which are shown in parts per million of water.

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY, 1956

Parts per Million	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solid Matter in Solution ...	180.0	230.0	170.0	210.0	240.0	300.0	220.0	110.0	260.0	200.0	160.0	140.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	27.0	39.0	24.0	39.0	43.0	40.0	27.0	20.0	21.0	24.0	17.0	29.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 80°F. ...	1.07	0.57	0.53	1.04	0.76	0.84	0.60	0.68	0.92	0.76	0.76	0.68
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.70	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06
Lead, Copper, Zinc ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Microscopical Examination of Sediment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness ...	55.0	70.0	40.0	95.0	65.0	85.0	60.0	60.0	55.0	55.0	50.0	50.0
Permanent Hardness ...	45.0	65.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	20.0	15.0	35.0	45.0	33.0	21.0
PH Value ...	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Residual Free Chlorine ...	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05

## HEALTH OF CHILDREN PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

(Ministry of Health Circular 27/54)

The steps taken by the Authority in accordance with this Circular covered a very large proportion of the Part III Services, and reference to them is made, in the main, under the various headings of this Report.

Problem Families were discussed at meetings of the officers concerned, and a closer, earlier liaison resulted between the Health, Children's, Welfare and Housing Departments.

The Health Visitors attended lectures arranged by adjacent Authorities on this subject, and they were encouraged in their social case work. In households where overcrowding, ill-health or marital disharmony threatened, reference was made to the appropriate department or voluntary body, and active follow-up was maintained.

One of the Health Visitors was employed specially for Tuberculosis Visiting. She attended the Chest Clinic weekly, and also reported on the Home Circumstances. Families requiring rehousing because of Tuberculosis were given priority. A special Domestic Help was employed to work in Tuberculosis Households.

For families beset by the spectre of Mental Ill-Health, an After-Care Club was accommodated in the Clinic premises. After-Care Visiting for these cases was done either by the Authorised Officers or by the Health Visitors themselves, and Discharge Reports from Mental Hospitals were available to guide them.

Because of their dual role of Health Visitor-School Nurse, the Staff followed up difficult children at home, and any domestic disharmony was brought to light. The children were treated at the Child Guidance Clinic rather than have them sent away to Special Boarding Schools. Close contact was maintained between Family Doctors and School Teachers. There was a great improvement in communication between Nursing Staff and the Family Doctor—both by letter, telephone and also by personal contact. Better co-operation was activated between the Staff and Children's Officer, Probation Officer, Officers of the N.S.P.C.C. and other bodies.

The Domestic Help Staff was increased (as also were the District Nurses) to cope with this new aspect of their work, and with the greater demand on their services. Voluntary bodies in the City were approached

regarding the possibility of setting up a panel of Night Sitters. It is unfortunate that it was not possible to inaugurate this new service, and reliance has still to be placed on good neighbours and some religious bodies.

A Marriage Guidance Clinic was also envisaged, but it was decided not to provide one in the City.

Among the Voluntary Organisations and bodies which have assisted the Department in many ways to keep the family unit together must be mentioned:—

The British Red Cross and St. John's Societies, Women's Voluntary Services, N.S.P.C.C., Chester Council of Social Services, Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare, and the Chester Sick Poor Fund. (This list is not complete.)

Admission to Nursery Schools has often helped to keep the family together and the Nursing Staff has frequently been able to call on other branches of the family to help during night time or over difficult periods.

This branch of our work—the task of keeping the family unit intact—is perhaps one of our most important duties. When family ties are relaxed by changing social circumstances, when economic difficulties appear so insuperable and when international relations are being adjusted to the Atomic Age, we must remember that the basis of all National life, human culture and civilisation is the family.



# Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

## 1956

### INSPECTION OF AREA

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints received—Dwellings	...	...	...	653
Complaints received—Other Premises	...	...	...	122
Visits in respect of Complaints—Dwellings	...	...	...	1507
Visits in respect of Complaints—Other Premises	...	...	...	229

#### Dwellings:—

	First	Inspections Sbsqnt.	Total
(a) Notifiable Diseases	55	67	122
(b) Food Poisoning Visits	25	138	163
(c) Defects and Repairs	469	2144	2613
(d) Certificates of Disrepair	2	11	13
(e) Overcrowding	15	3	18
(f) Prospective Corporation Tenants	295	116	411
(g) Vermin	58	69	127
(h) Dustbins	7	4	11
(i) Other purposes	100	92	192
Common Lodging House, visits	...	...	5
Factories, visits	...	...	204
Shops Act, inspections	...	...	880
Schools, inspections	...	...	35
Smoke abatement, observations, etc.	...	...	38
Licensed Premises, inspections	...	...	211
Offices, inspections	...	...	55
Other Business premises, (excluding Factories)	...	...	23
Cinemas and Theatre, inspections	...	...	6
Canal Boats, inspections	...	...	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds, inspections	...	...	2
Offensive Trades (excluding Fish and Chip Shops), inspections	...	...	2
Rag Flock premises, visits	...	...	6
Pet Shops	...	...	15
Piggeries	...	...	3
Stables, visits	...	...	4
Brooks and Streams, inspections	...	...	21

Waste Ground and Common Passages, inspections ...	43
Rats and Mice Destruction, visits ...	4759

### Drainage Work:—

(a) No. of premises involved ...	742
(b) Inspections ...	1400
(c) Tests applied ...	259
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases ...	22
Premises disinfested for vermin ...	23
Prospective Corporation tenants' houses disinfested for vermin ...	5

### FOOD HYGIENE, ETC.

Inspections of Restaurants and Cafes ...	90
Inspections of Hotels (Catering) ...	45
Inspections of Canteens ...	75
Inspection of Dairies, Milk Shops, &c. ...	139
Inspections of General Provision Shops ...	332
Inspections of Butchers' Shops ...	207
Inspections of Bakehouses ...	73
Inspections of Fishmongers ...	56
Inspections of Greengrocers ...	147
Inspections of Ice Cream premises ...	90
Inspections of Public Market ...	94
Inspections of Fish and Chip Shops ...	34
Inspections of Other Food Premises ...	176

### ADMINISTRATION

(a) Number of letters sent re nuisances ...	1209
(b) Number of Preliminary Notices served ...	148
(c) Number of Statutory Notices served ...	69
(d) Legal Proceedings in default ...	1

The majority of nuisances are remedied by informal action and the co-operation of those concerned.

## SECTION 92 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

### Legal Proceedings

#### Case 1.

- Court Order to abate Nuisance—14 days—Costs 16/6d.
- Non-compliance with Court Order—Fined £5.
- Subsequently Summons withdrawn on abatement of nuisance.

## HOUSING

During the year the undermentioned 23 houses were closed by action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 or Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

## Part (b)

59, Lower Bridge Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
30, Cuppin Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
125, Christleton Road	...	...	...	...	(Closing Order)
157, Christleton Road	...	...	...	...	(Closing Order)
99, Whipcord Lane	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
3, Keartland Place	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
5, Keartland Place	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
35, Crane Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
66 and 74, Hough Green (Basement Flats)	...	...	...	...	(Closing Order)
4, Steam Mill Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
8, York Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
57, Steven Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
6, Park Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
6, Canal Side	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
3, Walmoor Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
52, Crane Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
6a, Ermine Road	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
17, Goss Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
4, St. Martin's Court	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
44, Steven Street	...	...	...	...	(Closing Order)
8, Pitt Street	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)
1, Masonic Place	...	...	...	...	(Undertaking)

## SLUM CLEARANCE

The following areas have been represented during the year 1956.

Area	No. of Houses
Christleton Road No. 1.	16
Christleton Road No. 2.	3
The Mount, Boughton	21
Charles Street	26
Seaville Buildings	37
Union Terrace	8
Victoria Buildings	7
Princess Court and Edwards Court, Trafford Street	8
Nields Buildings	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138</b>

## HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

This Act came into force on the 1st September, 1954. The following table gives details of applications and granting of Certificates of Disrepair from 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1957.

---

Number of Applications for Certificates	Number granted	Number refused	Number of Applications for revocation of Certificates	Number granted	Number refused
4	4	—	1	1	—
	TOTAL since 1st September, 1954.				
47	45	2	7	6	1

---

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In the City, smoke pollution is caused chiefly by domestic chimneys and the Railways. Some of the larger industrial undertakings have installed oil burning plant in lieu of coal fired boilers.

Thirty-eight observations have been made of factory chimneys and 11 complaints investigated of excessive smoke from two Laundries and a Brewery, the Public Baths and four Hotels. Appropriate informal action was taken in these cases and observations on these and other chimneys continued throughout the year.

Twelve complaints were received from areas in the vicinity of the Lead-works, regarding smells of a burning rubber type and sulphurous fumes.

A Public Enquiry was held in March to consider the proposal for the erection of a 300 feet high chimney to disperse the fumes, with a view to the mitigation of complaints received over a number of years.

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, only came into operation on 31st December, 1956.

## CANAL BOATS

As in previous years the number of boats using the canal has continued to fall.

Six visits were paid but, two boats only were examined during 1956 and neither required the service of complaint notes.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSE

There is only one privately-owned Common Lodging House (males only) licensed by the City Council.

Five surprise and routine inspections have been made and several sanitary improvements have been carried out on request and under supervision.

## RODENT CONTROL

Under the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a consolidated grant of 50 per cent. of the approved net expenditure, incurred during the financial year 1955-56, is made to Local Authorities. Certain conditions relating to organisation, employment methods, staffing and the carrying out of effective procedure have to be complied with to the satisfaction of the Ministry.

Corporation sewers, surface properties and private houses are treated free of cost. Grant aid is not available in respect of expenditure incurred by the treatment of commercial or industrial premises, the costs being fully re-imbursed by the occupiers so that no charge falls on public funds.

Rodent control in Corporation sewers has continued, two 'maintenance' and one 'test bait' treatments being carried out during the year.

The results of these treatments are shown in the following tables:—

### Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 2/55/56.

13th February to 15th March, 1956.

Manholes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison takes				Estimated kill
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
380	142	71	64	103	125	74	781	103	—	51	172	175	542

Bait base:— Bread mash plus Poison—Arsenic

C—Complete take.

G—Good.

S—Small.

N—No take

### Sewer Test Baiting

July, 1956

No. of Manholes tested	Result		
168	C.	Partial	No take
	6	8	154



Test baiting with damp sausage rusk was applied in the areas of the City having modern piped sewers, as from practical experience the old sewers of the City are known to be rat infested.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 1/56/57.

3rd September to 15 th October, 1956.

Manholes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison takes				Rats destroyed
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
402	106	80	75	141	89	72	86	155	—	41	153	208	690

Bait base:— Sausage rusk plus Poison—Zinc Phosphide.

There is little doubt that effective treatment of the sewers reduces the complaints from surface properties. In built-up areas such infestations are usually traced to defective drains and the complaints are remedied following repairs.

The sewers and Corporation refuse tips remain the major source of infestation in the City. The tip, sewage works and land adjoining are kept under routine observation and received 10 treatments during the year.

The rodent staff (one Foreman and two Operators) are engaged for a total of approximately three months annually in the treatment of sewers, sewage work and refuse tips alone.

In addition to the 3,564 visits paid to manholes by the Rodent Staff, 4,759 visits were also made by this Staff and Public Health Inspectors to surface properties during the financial year ended 31st March, 1957.

Estimated total of vermin destroyed; Rats—4,846; Mice—4,062.

The result of searches, complaints and the services to premises in the City is shown in the following table:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	NON-AGRICULTURAL			AGRI- CULT- URAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total
I.—Total number of Properties in Local Authority's District ... ..	124	17129	2913	20166
II.—Number of Properties inspected as a result of:—				
(a) Notification ... ..	28	258	92	378
(b) Survey under the Act ... ..	34	357	256	627
(c) Otherwise ... ..	—	18	13	31
III.—Total Inspections carried out (including re-inspections) ... ..	465	3536	748	4749
IV.—Number of Properties inspected (in Section II) found to be infested by:—				
(a) Rats—Major ... ..	15	8	7	30
Rats—Minor ... ..	20	260	36	316
(b) Mice—Major ... ..	14	51	18	83
Mice—Minor ... ..	5	100	35	140
V.—Properties in Section IV treated by Local Authority	37	396	82	515
VI.—Total Treatments (including re-treatments) ... ..	54	419	93	566
VII.—Notices served under Section 4 of the Act	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
VIII.—Cases of Default ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
IX.—Legal Proceedings ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
X.—'Block' Control Schemes carried out ... ..	—	26	26	46

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The above mentioned Act has been in operation since 1st November, 1951, and repealed the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928. Its purpose is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles or other articles which are stuffed or lined.

The Act requires the licensing of premises where filling materials are used for upholstering, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys or baby carriages, but unfortunately, excludes premises where these articles are remade or re-conditioned.

Six visits were made to premises within the City and one received a licence, under the Act.

One sample of Loose Washed Flock (50% wool) was submitted to the Prescribed Analyst for examination and was certified to be in accordance with the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Act.

### THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

The following are premises from which milk is sold within the City:—

Premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Purveyors and Shopkeepers with premises in the City	...	...	...	...	...	51
Purveyors with premises outside, retailing in City	...	...	...	...	...	9
TOTAL						65

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949

The following licences were issued for the sale of designated milk within the City during the year ended 31st December, 1956:—

(a) Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Dealer's Licences:—							
(i) T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
(ii) Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
(iii) Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Supplementary Licences:—							
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1955

Chester became a specified area during 1955.

Milk sold by retail must only be specially designated milk, i.e., pasteurised, sterilized or tuberculin tested.

The sale of undesignated milk is prohibited.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors have continued to give lectures and demonstrations on the principles of hygiene and the dangers involved in the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene to staffs of food premises and numerous organisations.

The recording and detailed inspection of food premises was continued during the year.

Detailed inspections have been made on initial inspection the premises were classified according to (a) suitability of premises (b) type and condition of equipment (c) methods employed and (d) general standards of hygiene.

Initial inspections for this purpose numbered 112 and re-inspections 332.

Where necessary, the attention of proprietors and management was called by interview and letter to defects, etc., requesting co-operation in order to advance the grading classification of these premises.

Such co-operation has been willingly given, resulting in a marked improvement in the standard without need for statutory action.

The work carried out included:—

- (i) Repairs to walls, ceilings, floors, doors and windows, etc.
- (ii) Painting of walls, ceilings and woodwork.
- (iii) Provision of adequate ventilation and lighting.
- (iv) Removal of refuse, etc., and regular cleaning of premises, etc.
- (v) Personal cleanliness, overalls, etc.
- (vi) Provision of wash basins, sinks, and hot and cold water supply, soap and clean towels, etc.
- (vii) Food storage, accommodation and refrigerators.
- (viii) Provision of sanitary accommodation.

The following table gives the state of classification of food premises inspected and re-inspected to the end of 1956 since commencement of the scheme:—

	Classification on First Inspection	Classification of same premises at end of 1956
Excellent .....	47	70
Good .....	238	296
Fair .....	200	182
Poor .....	114	69
Bad .....	23	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	622	622
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**NOTE.**—Excellent means first class in all respects, Good means minor defects only, Fair means few small defects in structure, equipment or methods, Poor means below standard generally and Bad means very unsatisfactory.

The premises classified 'bad' were being satisfactorily dealt with early in 1957.

The following is a list of the food premises in the City:—

Type	Number	Type	Number
Bakehouses .....	14	Kiosks .....	5
Brewery .....	1	Licensed Victuallers .....	107
Butchers' Shops .....	71	Wholesale Meat Depots .....	2
Cake Shops .....	22	Mineral Water Manufacturers .....	2
Cheese Factors .....	2	Mobile Canteen .....	1
Dairies .....	5	Restaurants & Cafes .....	69
Egg Packing Station .....	1	School Kitchens, Canteens and Meal Centres .....	30
Fishmongers .....	18	Slaughterhouses .....	2
Fried Fish & Chip Premises .....	30	Sweet Manufacturers .....	2
General Stores .....	10	Sweet Shops .....	41
Greengrocers .....	54	Tripe Shops .....	1
Grocers & Provisions .....	125	Wholesale Grocers .....	6
Hotels .....	27	Works & Stores Canteens ...	18
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	5		
Ice Cream Wholesale Depots	1		

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 16

The following are registered in the City for:—

	Premises	Number of Inspections
(a) The sale, manufacture for sale, or storage of ice cream intended for sale .....	201	158
(b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale .....	33	36

## FOOD POISONING—INVESTIGATIONS

The Public Health Inspectors made 163 investigations and re-visits to suspected cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and collected 176 specimens for bacteriological examination in connection with same.

## ICE CREAM

### Chemical Analysis

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953 provides that ice cream must contain at least 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent. sugar and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. milk solids other than fat. The standard applies to any products (including those supplied in catering establishments) which are sold as 'ice cream' or 'ices', but does not apply to water ices sold as such or to 'ice lollies'.

The fat content of the eight samples analysed is shown in the following table:—

### FAT CONTENT PER CENT.

Standard 5 per cent	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and over
Number of Samples	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3



The samples also satisfied the tests for sugar content and milk solids other than fat.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES (Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947-51.

During the year 41 samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

The following table sets out the results:—

	Number of Samples
Grade 1—Satisfactory .....	39
Grade 2—Satisfactory .....	2
Grade 3—Unsatisfactory .....	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>

There were no samples containing Faecal B. Coli.

All the premises, etc. on which ice cream was manufactured, stored or sold were regularly inspected and the condition of utensils, methods, etc. found to comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

### LICENSED PREMISES

211 visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices. The premises were also inspected regarding their compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Special attention has been directed to hygiene and the provision of sanitary accommodation. Particular attention has also been paid to the condition of beer cellars, especially in regard to the type and condition of piping from barrel to pump, cleanliness, structural condition, ventilation and drainage of floor and, where necessary, repairs and alterations have been carried out on request.

No complaints were received regarding unclean drinking utensils, etc. but this gives no room for complacency.

The generally high standard of hygiene in licensed premises within the City was maintained.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following tables show (1) the samples submitted to the Public Analyst (H. Lowe, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.) during the year and (2) the administrative action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine.

## FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1955

TABLE 1. ANALYSES

ARTICLE	Number Examined			Number Adulterated, etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk ... ..	24	47	71	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Ice Lollies ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Beer ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pork Sausages ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tea ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Fruit ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lentils ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mussels ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cockles ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jam ... ..	1	1	2	—	1	1
Pastry Mix ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Suet ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fynnon Salts ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Cake ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Loaf ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultana Pudding ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Kippers ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stuffing ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie Filling ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salt ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bottled Cream ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Cabbage ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vermicelli ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Chutney ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carmelle ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ricory ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pickled Onions ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spanish Plums ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Assorted Toffees ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Cream ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Flavouring ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Examined			Number Adulterated, etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Cochineal Colouring ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Loaf ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wholemeal Loaf ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Loaf ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Juice ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausages ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Cake Mix ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chewing Gum ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Icing Sugar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrent Juice Cordial ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	143	170	—	2	2

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

## TABLE II.

Table showing administrative action taken in regard to samples certified to be not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analyses	Remarks	Action taken
Informal 22	Grapefruit Squash	Musty taste and odour with mould growth on cork.	Old stock only, four bottles left of consignment.	Remaining stock destroyed. Verbal warning given.
Informal 36	Apple and Blackberry Jam.	Soluble solids 62.8% sample should not contain less than 65% soluble solids.		Formal following up sample 43 contained 68.9% soluble solids—genuine. No action taken.

## MILK

## Chemical Analysis

Total Samples analysed	...	...	...	...	...	71
Number certified 'not genuine'	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Samples below standard for fat	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Samples below standard for solids not fat	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Result of the various tests applied to 159 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Test Applied	Number	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	40	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	40	—
			39	1
Certified T.T. ...	80	Methylene Blue Coliform	74	6
			80	—
T.T. Pasteurised	29	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	29	—
			29	—
Sterilized ...	10	Turbidity	10	—

## NOTES:—

- (a) The 'Phosphatase Test' denotes efficient pasteurisation.
- (b) The 'Methylene Blue Test' assesses keeping qualities.
- (c) Presence of coliform bacillus indicates faecal contamination.

The attention of the Producers and where necessary the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was called to the unsatisfactory samples. Subsequent samples passed the appropriate tests.

## BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

## (a) For Tuberculosis

22 samples of T.T. Milk were sent to the Medical Research Laboratory, Birkenhead, for examination for the presence of tuberculosis of bovine origin.

All were certified to be negative.

## (b) For Brucella Abortus

No of Samples Examined	x	Ring Test xx	Test xxx	Results		
				—Negative	Positive	G.P.I. Negative
60 (T.T. Milk)	6	3	1	50	1	9

The above eleven positive results occurred in seven separate dairy herds. Guinea pig inoculation tests are carried out when samples are found to be Ring Test positive, in order to confirm the presence of the brucella.



The Local Authorities of the Areas of source of production in respect of six Ring Test positive cases were notified and took samples at the farms. Subsequently the guinea pig inoculation tests in respect of these cases were certified to be negative.

A farm situated in the City was the source of the remaining Ring Test positive routine sample.

Samples were obtained individually from all the animals in this herd and resulted in three Ring Test positive results. Subsequently, one of the samples was found positive for the brucella on guinea pig inoculation test.

The animal was removed from the herd and later slaughtered. As a result the Notice served by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, prohibiting the sale of milk from the affected cow, was withdrawn.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1951, regulates premises on, and conditions under which, pets are housed and sold.

Five premises were licensed under the Act and 15 re-inspections made during the year. All the premises complied with the terms of their licences.

Legislation is necessary to control more effectively the sale of unfit meat in Pet and other such Shops, to ensure that it cannot be used for human food.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933/1954

Twenty-two renewal licences and two new licences were issued to Slaughtermen during the year.

Slaughtering in the City has been carried out at the Public Abattoir and one private Slaughterhouse.

The private Slaughterhouse was closed in July, 1956.

Animals slaughtered during 1956:—

Cattle ... ..	2496
Calves ... ..	699
Sheep ... ..	12074
Pigs ... ..	2398

---

TOTAL 17667

---

Meat Marketing is carried out at the Abattoir where a Meat Inspector is on duty whilst slaughtering is in progress.

Ante-mortem inspections are made of all animals and notes taken of any abnormalities which might assist in the subsequent post-mortem examinations which are carried out on every animal slaughtered.

The weight of food condemned during the year amounted to:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and offals ... ..	13	18	2	0
Other foods ... ..	13	11	2	18
TOTAL	27	10	0	18

All condemned meat is 'dyed green' before removal to an approved processing plant to ensure that it cannot be used for human consumption.

Brookes and Streams, inspections ... .. 21

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

**TABLE I.**  
**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	2457	39	699	12074	2398
Number inspected ... ..	2457	39	699	12074	2398
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ...		1	11	5	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	966	14	7	1399	489
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci ... ..	39.31	38.46	2.57	11.63	20.81
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	5	1	5	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	206	9	—	—	72
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	8.59	25.64	0.71	—	3.04
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	54	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	54	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

#### CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Fifty-four cases were discovered during the year, whilst the following table shows the number of animals affected for a period of seven years.

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES					
1950	...	...	...	...	...	5
1951	...	...	...	...	...	10
1952	...	...	...	...	...	14
1953	...	...	...	...	...	27
1954	...	...	...	...	...	19
1955	...	...	...	...	...	34
1956	...	...	...	...	...	54
TOTAL						163

All the affected carcasses were placed into deep freeze in accordance with Memo 3/Meat.

**TABLE II.**  
**UNSOUND FOOD**

Article				lbs.	Reason for Condemnation	
<b>BEEF</b>						
6	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	3126	Generalised tuberculosis
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	505	Septic pericarditis
20	Quarters	...	...	...	1911	Localised Tuberculosis
1	Quarter	...	...	...	340	Extensive bruising
<b>VEAL</b>						
3	Whole	carcases	and offal	...	129	Immaturity
3	Whole	carcases	and offal	...	123	Umbilical Pyaemia
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	295	Generalised or congenital tuberculosis
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	40	Acute septic peritonitis
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	65	Extensive contusions
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	37	Dropsical
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	49	Jaundice
<b>PORK</b>						
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	70	Septicaemia
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	115	Generalised tuberculosis
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	108	Moribund
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	65	Oedema
<b>MUTTON</b>						
2	Whole	carcases	and offal	...	80	Enteritis
2	Whole	carcases	and offal	...	65	Oedema
1	Whole	carcase	and offal	...	40	Febrility
<b>VISCERA</b>				...	24039	Localised Tuberculosis Parasitic and other conditions
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
6,924	tins of fish, meat, soup, vegetables, etc.	...	...	...	14444	Pierced, blown, etc.
653	tins of condensed and evaporated milk	...	...	...	518	Pierced, Blown, etc.
	Tinned Ham	...	...	...	1546	Decomposed
	Liquid Egg	...	...	...	580	Decomposed
	Sausages	...	...	...	188	Decomposed
	Imported Beef	...	...	...	343	Decomposed
	Imported Lamb	...	...	...	39	Mould
	Chickens	...	...	...	130	Decomposed
	Ducks	...	...	...	131	Decomposed
	Turkeys	...	...	...	113	Decomposed
	Rabbits	...	...	...	60	Decomposed
	Butter	...	...	...	31	Decomposed
	Bacon	...	...	...	76	Decomposed
	Cheese	...	...	...	69	Decomposed, mould, etc.

## UN SOUND FOOD—Contd.

Article	lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
Cooked Meat ... ..	32	Decomposed
Gelatine ... ..	10	Contaminated
Ground Ginger ... ..	35	Contaminated
Cake ... ..	70	Damaged in transit
Sweets ... ..	1013	Contaminated
<b>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</b>		
Garden Peas ... ..	40	Decomposed
Strawberries ... ..	56	Decomposed
Walnuts ... ..	40	Weevil
Barley ... ..	24	Weevil
<b>FISH</b>		
Cod ... ..	186	Decomposed
Haddock ... ..	42	Decomposed
Bream ... ..	28	Decomposed
Halibut ... ..	34	Decomposed
Mixed Fish Fillets ... ..	392	Decomposed
Herrings ... ..	14	Decomposed
Kippers ... ..	28	Decomposed
Fish Cakes ... ..	24	Decomposed

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

## PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1956.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	71	15	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	258	184	29	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	3	5	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>—</b>

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	12	12	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	3	3	—	3	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	5	5	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	22	22	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	3	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110		SECTION 111			
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Furniture and upholstery ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel—Making etc. ...	7	—	—	—	—	—



